CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday, the 10th instant, my Negro Boy *BRANTLY*, who is about 6 feet high, has a down look, is yellow complected and very active. Had on when he left, an old smooth fur hat and a Northern and a Country homespun shirt, blue cloth vest, and old sattinett pantaloons. I purchased Brantly from Mr. Sam. Smotherman, of Randolph county, about the 1st of April. The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge him in any Jail so that I get him, or who will deliver him to me.

JOHN McKINNON.

Mill Creek, Moore County, April 17. 72tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hhks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do. super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cognac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscribers having established a WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in this Borough, beg leave to inform Country Merchants trading thereto, that they *have now*, and will *always keep on hands*, a *general assortment* of seasonable *Staple* and *Fancy* DRY GOODS, which will be *regularly replenished*, and which they will at all times *offer* on *liberal terms*, and at as *small advance* on *Auction prices* as *Dry Goods Jobbers, either in New York or Philadelphia.*

McKEE, NOBLE & MEEM.

Norfolk, April 6, 1830. 71-3w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Of every description, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

JOHN McARN.

April 15. 71tf.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May, 1830.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

April 8. 70-4w.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Western Carolinian and Oxford Examiner will please insert this notice four weeks.

Blanks for sale.

Fayetteville Literary, Scientific and MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the above mentioned Institution will go into operation at Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of May, 1830. The Superintendent would beg leave to present the following outline of the government, discipline, course of studies, and general character of the Institution.

The government will be vested in the hands of the Superintendent, assisted by a board, composed of the Officers of the Institution.

From a thorough conviction of its utility and importance, the discipline and police of the Seminary will be conducted upon strictly military principles. An experience of ten years has tested the high importance of these principles, as the basis of government for Seminaries of learning, and it is confidently believed, that when they have been fairly carried into effect, the greatest promptness and attention to study and other duties has been the immediate consequence.

The course of instruction will embrace the following branches of Literature, and Science, viz.: the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English Languages; History Ancient and Modern, Rhetoric, Logic; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Construction and use of Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with its practical application to measuring heights and distances; Mensuration of Planes and Solids; Analytical Trigonometry; Application of Algebra to Geometry; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Navigation; Differential and Integral Calculus; Descriptive Geometry, with its application to the projections of the Sphere, Topography; Engineering, Surveying of fields, roads, rivers, harbours and canals; Trigonometrical Surveying; Measuring Altitudes by the Barometer; Botany; Mineralogy; Chemistry; Moral Philosophy; Music; Fencing; Penmanship; Infantry and Artillery Tactics, Permanent and Field Fortification; the attack and defence of Fortified Places, ancient and modern; Science of War.

Also, will be taught the elementary drill of the Soldier; Formation and Drill of the Company and Battalion, both Infantry and Rifle; Formation of Military Parades; Reviews and Inspection; the turning off, mounting and relieving Guards and Sentinels; the duties of Officers of the day; Officer of the Guard; and the manner of making out the different descriptions of Military Reports.

The Students at this Institution will be styled Cadets.

A Senior and Junior department will be established, in each of which, the several branches of study belonging to it will be arranged into appropriate classes, through which the Cadets will advance by regular promotion from each class to the next higher.

The Junior department is designed for the younger Cadets in their elementary studies, and it is believed that Students may enter this department to advantage as early as eight years of age.

Those who are desirous of entering the Senior Class, and have not passed through the requisite preliminary studies, will find it much to their advantage to go through the preparatory studies in the Junior department, in preference to fitting themselves at schools upon a different plan, as they will here become familiarized with, and prepared for, the duties of the Senior Class: the expense also will be proportionably less. The members of the Junior department will enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the Institution, and be subject to the same discipline as the older Cadets.

There will be no stated time in which a Cadet will be obliged to remain in any class, but he will be entitled to promotion whenever he can pass a thorough examination in all the branches belonging to the Class to which he is attached.

The Superintendent is aware of the great importance of giving particular attention to the instruction of young Students while acquiring the fundamental part of their education. It is at that age that habits of industry or idleness are formed; and a relish or disrelish for a close application of the mind in the pursuit of knowledge is acquired, according as the lessons are illustrated and made interesting by the Instructer, or left too intricate for the understanding of the young mind. The members of this department will remain during study hours in the presence and under the personal care of their Instructer or Instructers who will use the utmost caution to prevent the evils, which too frequently arise from the want of proper and seasonable explanations.

The importance of introducing the Practical Mathematics more generally into the systems of education in our country, is fast gaining upon public attention, by means of which a young man may be qualified to step from the Seminary in which he received his education, to fill, at once, a conspicuous and active station in the execution of the works of improvement which are now rapidly advancing throughout the country. This branch of study will be made a subject of particular attention at this Institution. The Classes attending to it will be exercised in the field, in the use of the Circumferenter, Spirit Level, Barometer, Theodolite, and from the observations made with these various instruments, complete Topographical Maps will be drawn.

The exercise attending these operations, will conduce much to the health of the Students, having a tendency to innure them to fatigue, and to strengthen the constitution. This, with the addition of the Military exercises, which will be regular and obligatory upon each Cadet, it is believed will accomplish all that the physical power of the student may require.

The importance of the simultaneous cultivation of the physical and mental powers, has at this period become a principle too obvious to require illustration. If then a physical education must be blended with the developement of the moral and intellectual powers, the only question to be decided, is, *what kind of physical education* it will be best to adopt. This question will, without doubt, eventually be decided by every intelligent community in favor of that which is most *useful*. In our country, there are but two kinds of exercise which have been introduced generally into our Seminaries of learning. These are Gymnastics, and Capt. PARTRIDGE's system, or the military exercise, combined with the practical Mathematics. Of the first, which is known to consist of climbing poles and ropes, leaping, running, &c. it would probably be difficult to show any great degree of utility, beyond the mere effects of the exercise, to say nothing of its violence and irregularity. Of the second, experience has shown, that while it is regular and uniform, its tendency is to give manliness to the form, and to improve the attitude and movement of the Student. Under our happy form of government, which recognizes every man as a "citizen soldier," it *surely* is of the highest importance that every citizen should be qualified to discharge, in the best manner, these important duties which his country may require incident to this character. If then those who are to be the future guardians and supporters of our constitution can have a knowledge of the various duties of the "soldier" blended with the elements of their education in such a manner as not to occupy time that would otherwise be devoted to different pursuits, it *certainly* must involve considerations having strong claims to *utility*. This, the system stands pledged to perform. There are those doubtless, who honestly object to the military part of the system, supposing it as having a tendency to create in the mind of the Student a desire for a military life. Facts, however, will show these fears to be entirely groundless, for it may be shown that of those who have for the last ten years received their education at Capt. Partridge's Institution, as few will be found on the lists of the Army, and as many employed in the various professions and scientific operations now going on in our country, as from any other Seminary in the United States for the same length of time.

It is intended to make the course of education at this Institution, full and thorough in the before mentioned branches. Students may here fit themselves for entering the Military Academy at West Point, the Navy, or either of the classes in any of our Colleges or Universities. The Superintendent would beg leave to assure parents and guardians that the utmost attention will be paid to the morals, manners, health, and neatness of those that may be placed under his charge; and that his constant endeavor will be to make the Institution every way worthy of the patronage of the public.

Internal Regulations

OF THE F. L. S. AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

SECTION 1.—*Designation of Duties and Instruction.*

1st. The hours for study, recitations in practical scientific operations, and the Military Exercises will be from time to time designated by the Superintendent.

2d. Reports of the different classes will be made by their several Instructers on Saturday of each week, in which the standing of the Cadets in each class will be accurately noted. These reports will be announced by the Superintendent, to the Corps each week. Whenever a cadet shall be reported for negligence of study or other duties, he will be publicly reprimanded or otherwise punished according to the circumstances of the case.

3d. The Cadets composing the Senior department, will pursue their studies at their several rooms. The members of the Junior department will remain, during study hours, under the personal care of their Instructers.

4th. The demonstrations in the various departments of the Mathematics will be made from the blackboard, as far as may be consistent with the nature of the case.

5th. Punctual attendance at recitations and other duties, and close attention to study will be required of every Cadet, and when a Cadet shall be able to pass a thorough examination in the class to which he belongs, he will be transferred to the next higher class, with the least possible delay.

6th. There will be a principal annual examination in each year, commencing on the first Monday in May, and continuing at least nine days. Private examinations in the several classes, will be made by their respective Instructers, on Saturday of each week.

7th. A Board of visiters, consisting of CAPT. PARTRIDGE, and several other literary and scientific gentlemen, will be formed, who will attend public exercise and examinations, and notice the standing of the different classes, together with the names of the most meritorious in each class, publicly. The Board will be particularly requested to attend the principal examination and examine into the progress of the Cadets in the various branches of Study, and also into the discipline and concerns of the Institution generally, and report accordingly. Public Lectures will frequently be delivered at the Academy, upon different subjects, by Capt. Partridge.

8th. There will be one vacation in each year, to commence immediately after the May examination, and to continue nine weeks. Leave of absence will be granted at other times only in cases of extreme necessity.

9th. Every Cadet, on leaving the Institution in good standing, will be entitled to an honorable discharge, certifying as to his general conduct, and proficiency in study, signed by the Superintendent and Instructers of such classes as he may have been connected with.

SECTION 2.—*Physical Department.*

1st. The exercises will be of a Military and Scientific character. The Military Execises will embrace those specified in the Prospectus. The same System of Tactics will be adobted as is, or may be adopted, for the discipline of the Army of the U. States.

2d. The Scientific Exercises will embrace such parts of the Mathematics as can be practically illustrated in the field, together with pedestrian excursions for improvement in Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology.

3d. The hours for these exercises will be so arranged as not to interfere with the time usually devoted to study and recitations.

4th In the Military and other Exercises, the Cadets will be under the command of the Superintendent or an Officer appointed for the purpose, who will have strict charge of their conduct and improvement.

5th. In the Military Exercises, the Cadets will in rotation discharge the duties of Officers and non-commisioned Officers. Whenever a Cadet is acting in an official capacity, he will be required to discharge his duties agreeably to the principles of strict military discipline; and implicit obedience must be given to his orders by all concerned, under pain of dismission or other punishment.

SECTION 3.—*Conduct and Deportment.*

1st. The Conduct of gentlemen and soldiers will be considered as inseperable from every member of the Institution.

2d. Every Cadet will be strictly required to attend public worship on the Sabbath, and any one who who shall absent himself from the same, without leave from the Superintendent, or who shall be guilty of any indecent noise or disturbance on said day shall be dismissed or otherwise punished.

3d. Games of chance of every description, gambling, profane and vulgar language, falsehood, joining in any combination calculated to innovate upon the discipline of the Academy; associating with low and vulgar company, loitering about Stores, Taverns or Groceries is decidedly prohibited, and any Cadet who shall be found guilty of either of these offences, will be severely punished, according the nature and degree of the offence.

4th. Any Cadet who shall wilfully or knowingly disobey the orders of the Superintendent, shall be dismissed; and any Cadet who shall disobey the orders of any officer having command over him or shall be guilty of riotous or disorderly conduct, shall be suspended or dismissed.

5th. Whenever a Cadet is dismissed from the Institution, he will be noticed as such on the next succeeding catalogue, together with the nature of the offence.

SECTION 4—*Discipline and Police.*

1st. The discipline and police of the Institution will be strictly Military, and so conducted as to insure promptness and attention in every department of Academic duty.

2d. The utmost neatness will be required of every member of the Institution, both as it respects their personal appearance, and in their rooms.

3d. There will be at least three roll-calls every day, at such times as will be designated by the Superintendent, and any Cadet who shall absent himself from said roll-calls without satisfactory excuse, will be punished,

4th. All Cadets will be required to remain quietly in their rooms during the regular study hours, and every Cadet who shall absent himself from the Academic limits at any time, without special permission from the Superintendent, will be either suspended, or otherwise punished according to the circumstances of the case.

5th. Each Cadet will be required to make good all damages done by him to the quarters, or other Academic property, and in case the individual who has committed such damages cannot be ascertained, the expense of the repairs will be equally divided among the whole number of Cadets.

6th. All Cadets are strictly prohibited the use of money or of keeping it in their possession. Also, trading or making purchases of any kind whatever, without permission from the Superintendent, and no bills contracted without the written permission of the Superintendent, will be paid.

7th. Punishments when inflicted, will be either dismission, suspension, admonition, extra duty, fatigue duty, reduction to the ranks in case the offender holds any office; and deprivation of the privilege of holding an office of honor or trust for a specified time.

SECTION 5.—*Expenses.*

1st. The Academic expenses, including board, room rent, and tuition, in all the beforementioned branches, excepting French, Spanish, Music, and Fencing, will be dollars per Academic year, for the members of the Senior department, and dollars per annum for those of the Junior. To those who do not board at the Institution, a reasonable reduction will be made from the academic expenses.

2d. For tuition in French, Spanish, Music and Fencing, $5 per quarter each.

3d. The expenses of each Cadet must be provided for, at least six months in advance.

4th. All articles of clothing, books, stationary, room furniture, including bedding, will be furnished on the lowest terms to such Cadets as are desirous of obtaining them at the Academy.

5th. Each Cadet will be furnished with a permit book, in which will be inserted the various articles which it may be necessary for him to purchase, each one of which must first be approved of by the Superintendent.

SECTION 6.—*Dress.*

1st. For neatness in appearance, and also from motives of economy, the Cadets will be required to wear a uniform dress, which will consist of a coat of dark blue cloth, trimmed with white bullet buttons. The vest and pantaloons to be of the same cloth with the coat for winter, and white for summer. The head dress to consist of a cap with appropriate trimmings. Tassels, in addition to the ordinary trimmings for the cap, will be worn by those who act in the the capacity of Officers. A stock of black silk or patent leather. Jefferson Shoes or Botees, with white socks. A fatigue dress may be worn when not on military duty. The amount of clothing for each year, as well as of other necessary articles, cannot be specified, but will be regulated by the Superintendent, according to the necessities of the Student. The Cadets will sleep in single births upon mattrasses. The necessary articles of furniture, will consist of a birth, two chairs, a desk or table, and other minor articles for each Cadet. Parents or guardians can either furnish their sons or wards with the above articles themselves, or have them furnished at the Academy.

SECTION 7.—*Books studied at the Academy.*

English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, History and Geography.—Inductive Grammar, Blair's Rhetoric, Porter on Elocution, Hedge's Logic, Tytler's History, Hale's History U. States, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography with Atlas.

Latin.—Adam's Latin Grammar, Liber Primus, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Cicero de Oratore, de Amicitia et de Senectute, Sallust, Cæsar's Commentaries, Horace, Livy, five first books, Tacitus, five books.

Greek.—Buttman's Greek Grammar, Neilson's Greek Exercises, Delectus, Jacob's Greek Reader, Greek Testament Collectanea, Græca Majora, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, six books.

French.—Ferry's first Elements, French Vocabulary by L'Abbe Bossut, Wanostrocht's Grammar, Voltaire's Charles the 12th, Telemaque, Boyer's Dictionary, 2 vols.

Spanish.—Joss' Grammar, Neuman's Dictionary, Gil Blas of Santillana, Pizarro's Spanish Dialogues.

Mathematics, Naturol Philosophy, and Civil Engineering.—Tyler's Arithmetic, Hutton's course of Mathematics, Gibson's Surveying, Davies' Descriptive Geometry, Hassler's Analytic Trigonometry, Sganzin's Civil Engineering, Fredgold on Railways, and Enfield's Natural Philosophy. The Cambridge course of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy will be studied by those who remain several years at the Academy.

Botany, Chemistry and Mineralogy.—Eaton's Manual of Botany, Brandes' Manual of Chemistry, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Bakewell's Geology.

Moral Philosophy, Laws and Politics.—Paley's Moral Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy, Stewart on the Mind, Constitution of the United States, Vattel's Laws of Nations.

Application for admission may be made to

T. B. RANSOM, *Superintendent.*

Fayetteville, April 22. 72 tf

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE GLASGOW CHRONICLE, 26TH MARCH.

On the 26th instant the American brig Floyed sailed from Greenock for New York, with 90 passengers. The passengers presented a motley group of young and old of both sexes—agriculturists and mechanics—all in the highest spirits; anxious to leave the land of their nativity, because she denied them the means of living comfortably by the sweat of their brow. Among them is a number of fine young men, carpet weavers from Kilmarnock, who were forced, by the want of work, to accept of an engagement to go to a large carpet manufactory in the state of New York. This manufactory was erected and agoing about a year ago, and is conducted and manned by Scotsmen, principally from Kilmarnock. The principal part of these emigrants have a little money, and are going to America, as some of them expressed it, to save their little all from falling into the hands of jobbers sinecurists and pensioners. Some of them regret that they did not go years ago, as in that case they should have taken away money that has been squeezed from them by the operations of 'Peel's Bill.' The tide of emigration has this year fairly set in for the United States; and there are two or three other vessels already advertised for New York, and passengers are daily engaging births in them.

Pope's Willow.—The first weeping willow in England was planted by Alexander Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket, ready to bud, he planted it in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree. From this stock, all the weeping willows in England and America originated.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

We are glad to see something like good sense in the maxims given relative to the treatment that husbands and wives should observe towards each other. In nearly all the sage sayings, on this subject, the wife is regarded as a sort of domestic utensil, a kind of dependent, who has nothing to do but to comb her children's heads (taking care not to comb her husband's) cook the dinner to a turn for his surly lordship, receive him with smiles, though he is ever so crabbed, and make a low courtesy and a "thank you sir," if he condescends to give her a look that would sour more cream than a thunder gust. The gentleman has nothing to do but fold his arms, and suffer his wife to busy herself in pleasing him. He is to kick over the mop pail when he pleases, upset the tea table when it suits his humor, keep his wife up all night to receive him with smiles when he comes staggering home from his clubs, and the poor lady is to take all the blame of his being a disagreeable. disconcerted mulish fellow, if after all her patience she cannot succeed in making any thing of him.

It is high time this Turkish doctrine was exploded. The husband has duties to perform to make home agreeable, as well as the wife. He should consult her happiness quite as much as she does his, and make as many sacrifices in her behalf. It is true the husband oftener requires to be humoured to prevent him from acting the brute, because there is an hundred good wives, where there is one good husband, and a sensible woman, if she be cursed with such a yoke fellow, will strive for her own sake and that of her children, to soften down his asperities. But we like not this doctrine which imposes the whole task of making home happy, upon the female. It seems to sanction the conduct of the husband who makes no effort to peform his part; and to furnish him an apology for indulging in ill temper, and then blaming his wife for not making him good natured

In the following, from the U. S. Gazette, we find some advice on this topic, in exact accordance with our own views.

RULES FOR HUSBANDS.

1. A good husband will always regard his wife as his equal, treat her with kindness, respect and attention, and never address her with an air of authority, as if she were, as some husbands appear to regard their wives, a mere housekeeper.

2. He will never interfere in her domestic concerns, such as hiring servants, &c. &c.

3. He will always keep her liberally supplied with money for furnishing his table in a style proportioned to his means, and for the purchase of dress suitable to her station in life.

4. He will cheerfully and promptly comply with all her reasonable requests, when it can be done without loss, or great inconvenience.

5. He will never allow himself to loose his temper towards her, by indifferent cookery, or irregularity in the hours of meals, or any other mismanagement of her servants, knowing the difficulty of making them to do their duty.

6. If she has prudence and good sense, he will consult her on all great operations involving the risk of ruin, or serious injury in case of failure. Many a man has been rescued from ruin by the wise counsels of his wife. Many a foolish husband has most seriously injured himself and family, by the rejection of the advice of his wife, fearing least if he followed it, he would be regarded as ruled by her. A husband can never procure a counsellor more deeply interested in his welfare than his wife.

7. If distressed, or embarrassed in his circumstances, he will communicate his situation to her with candor, that she may bear his difficulties in mind, in her expenditures. Women sometimes, believing their husband's circumstances to be far better than they really are, expend money which if they knew their real situation they would shrink from expending.

RULES FOR WIVES.

1. A good wife will always receive her husband with smiles—leave nothing undone to render home agreeable—and gently reciprocate his kindness and attention.

2. She will study to discover means to gratify his inclinations, in regard to food and cookery; in the management of her family; in her dress, manners and deportment.

3. She will never attempt to rule, or appear to rule her husband. Such conduct degrades husbands—and wives always partake largely of the degredation of their husbands.

4. She will in every thing reasonable, comply with his wishes—and as far as possible anticipate them.

5. She will avoid all altercations or arguments leading to ill-humour—and more especially before company.

6. She will never attempt to interfere in his business, unless he ask her advice or council, and will never attempt to control him in the management of it.

Should differences arise between husband and wife, the contest ought not to be, who will display the most spirit, but who will make the first advances. There is scarcely a more prolific source of unhappiness in the married state than this "spirit," the legitimate offspring of pride and want of feeling

Perhaps the whole art of happiness in the married state might be compressed in these two maxims—"Bear and forbear"—and "let the husband treat his wife, and the wife treat her husband with as much respect and attention as he would a strange lady, and she would a strange gentleman."

DUTIES OF WIVES.

It is assumed by the Apostle as an indisputable and general fact, that the "married woman careth how she may please her husband." All her conduct should be framed upon this principle, to give him contentment and increase his delight in her. Let her appear contented with her lot, and that will do much to render him content with his; while on the other hand nothing is more likely to generate discontent in his heart than the appearance of it in her. Let her by cheerful good humor, diffuse an air of pleasantness over his dwelling. Let her guard, as much as possible against a gloomy and moody disposition, which causes her to move about with the silence and cloudiness of a spectre; for who likes to dwell in a haunted house? She should always welcome him across his threshold with a smile, and ever put forth all her ingenuity in studying to please him, by consulting his wishes, by surprising him occasionally by those unlooked for and ingenious devices of affection, which though small in themselves, are the proofs of a mind intent upon the business of pleasure. The greater acts of reverent and respectful love are often regarded as matters of course, and as such, produce little impression; but the lesser acts of attention, which come not in the usual routine of conjugal duties, and into the every day offices which may be calculated upon with almost as much certainty as the coming of the hour which they are to occupy; these extra tokens of respect, and expressions of regard, have a mighty power to attach a husband to his wife; they are the cords of love, the bands of a man. In all her personal and domestic habits, her first care then next to praising her God, must be to please him, and thus hold to herself that heart, which cannot wander from her without carrying her happiness with it, and which, when once departed, cannot be restored by any power short of Omnipotence itself.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 27.

THE REMOVING POWER.

Mr. CHILTON moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Suspicions have gone abroad, that under the present administration many removals of Public Officers have been made from political considerations alone, and not from any particular devotion to the public interest—and whereas, there exists considerable excitement, relative to the causes of said removals. Now to quiet the public apprehension upon this subject, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to cause to be reported to this House, as soon as convenient, the precise number of removals of officers, from the highest to the lowest, who held offices under the General Government on the 4th of March, 1829, and belonging to its various departments; and that he be also, respectfully, requested to have expressed, the causes for each removal.

The resolution being read—

Mr. RAMSAY moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. McDUFFIE demanded the question of consideration.

Mr. CHILTON asked for the ayes and nays on this question, and they were ordered.

The question of consideration not being debateable—the question was put, "Will the House now consider the resolution?" and was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Bailey, Bartley, Beekman, Chilton, Clark, Condict, Cooper, Crane, Creighton, Crowninshield, Deberry, George Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Finch, Gaither, Gorham, Hodges, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Johns, Kincaid, Letcher, Mallary, Martindale, Randolph, Sill, Ambrose Spencer, Sprigg, Henry R. Storrs, William L. Storrs, Strong, Swann, Swift, Taliaferro, Taylor, Test, Tracy, Vance, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Wilde, Williams, Young—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angell, Armstrong, John S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Baylor, Bell, James Blair, Bockee, Boon, Borst, Brodhead, Brown, Buchanan, Cahoon, Cambreleng, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Coleman, Conner, Cowles, H. Craig, R. Craig, Crawford, Crockett, Crocheron, Daniel, Davenport, Warren R. Davis, Denny, Desha, De Witt, Doddridge, Drayton, Duncan, Earll, Ellsworth, Joshua Evans, Findlay, Ford, Forward, Foster, Fry, Gilmore, Gordon, Green, Hall, Halsey, Hammons, Haynes, Hemphill, Hinds, Hubbard, Ihrie, Thomas Irwin, William W. Irvin, Isacks, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Kennon, Perkins King, Adam King, Lamar, Lea, Lecompte, Leiper, Loyall, Lewis, Lumpkin, Lyon, Magee, Thomas Maxwell, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, McCoy, McDuffie, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Nuckolls, Overton, Pearce, Pierson, Polk, Potter, Powers, Ramsey, Reed, Rencher, Richardson, Roane, Russel, William B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Shields, Smith, Speight, Richard Spencer, Stanberry, Standifer, Sterigere, Stephens, Sutherland, Wiley Thompson, John Thomson, Trezvant, Tucker, Varnum, Verplanck, Wayne, Weeks, Camp. P. White, Wickliffe, Wingate, Yancey—123.

Washington, April 27.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution relative to a reduction of the officers of the army was further debated, then modified, so as to make it a simple order for enquiry, and thus passed. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDuffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promises to be discussed extensively and earnestly.

Washington, May 1.

Congress.—For the purpose of giving as much room as possible to day to Mr. Livingston's speech, we defer a detailed account of yesterday's proceedings of Congress, and confine ourselves to a summary of the most important items.

In the Senate.—A good deal of business was transacted, some of it interesting. A proposition was reported by Mr. Smith, of S. C., from the Committee on Finance, to reduce the duty on salt to ten cents after December next; the bills to authorize the Registers, in Louisiana, to enter lands in certain cases, and the bill to extend the powers of the Superior Judges in Arkansas, were finally passed; the bill establishing a Law Department was debated, and then laid on the table, to make way for a bill, of which Mr. Webster gave notice, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; the bill from the House of Reprentatives, to explain and extend the pension laws was debated, and finally rejected, 25 to 20. A short time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives.—The most important subject of the day, as well as one of the most important of the Session, was the following bill, reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce. (four out of the seven members concurring in it, as was stated.)

A bill to amend the navigation laws of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That whenever the President of the U. States shall receive satisfactory information of the existence of any law or decree of any foreign government, authorizing the importation of the produce and manufactures of the United States, into such foreign country, and all its possessions, at a rate of duty not exceeding thirty per centum, on the actual value thereof, and at such time as the produce and manufactures of that country may be admitted into the United States on reciprocal terms; thereupon the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and from and after twelve months from the date of such proclamation it shall be and it is hereby declared to be lawful to import into the United States the produce and manufactures of such country, and all its possessions, at a rate of duty not exceeding thirty per centum on the cost or value thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the actual cost or value of the produce and manufactures, authorized to be imported under the provision of this act, shall be ascertained and adjusted in the manner prescribed by existing laws: and that all acts or parts of acts relating to debentures, appraisements, forfeitures, penalties, or remissions, applicable to merchandize imported under any act now existing, or which may hereafter exist, shall be applied to the produce or manufactures of any country, admitted under the authority of this act: *Provided*, that no duty on any merchandize so imported, shall be charged on any nominal valuation, or on any sum more or less than the actual cost or value, to be ascertained as aforesaid.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall cease in relation to any country and its possessions, whenever the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence, that the Government of such country, has directly or indirectly, violated the spirit or letter of the reciprocal acts of the two governments, by imposing internal taxes, excises, restrictions, or regulations on the produce or manufactures of the U. States, or shall in any way impose a higher duty on the same than 30 per centum on the actual cost or value thereof; and whenever the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, the importaion of the produce and manufactures of such country and of its possessions, shall cease so far as such importation may be authorised by this act: Provided, that it shall not be deemed a violation of the reciprocal acts of the two Governments for either party to levy internal taxes or excises, to impose restrictions or to make regulations of any kind, which shall apply equally, and without discrimination, to the produce and manufactures of both countries and their possessions.

Mr. C. moved that the bill be committed and printed; stating that it was not the purpose of the Committee to call it up this session, perhaps not even the next; but the object was thus to submit the proposition to the public at large, for its consideration and action. Various motions were made, for the purpose of putting the seal of disapprobation on it at once. Mr. Mallary moved to lay it on the table, which being withdrawn, Mr. Gorham moved its indefinite postponement, and these motions gave rise to some animated debate on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. Camberleng, Mallary, Gorham, and Wayne, participated. The debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour, and the subject will be resumed this morning. The bill for the final settlement of land claims in Florida was passed after a long debate, and the remainder of the day was spent on private bills.—*Intelligencer.*

REDUCTION OF THE DUTIES ON TEA COFFEE AND COCOA.

The following is a copy of the bill passed in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, by a vote of 163 to 5, for the reduction of the duties, upon Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa:

A Bill to reduce the duties on Coffee and Tea.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the 31st day of December, 1830, the duty on Coffee shall be two cents per pound; and that, from and after the 31st day of December, 1831, the duty on coffee shall be one cent per pound, and no more; and the duty on cocoa shall be one cent per pound, and no more, and that from and after the 31st day of December, 1831, the following rates of duty, and no other, shall be levied and collected on teas, imported from China, or other places East of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the U. S. viz Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gorree, 25 cents per pound; Hyson and Young Hyson 18 cents per pound, Hyson Skin, 12 cents per pound, Souchong and other Black Teas, except Bohea, 10 cents per pound; and Bohea, 4 cents per pound. And on teas imported from any other place, or in vessels other than those of the U. S. the following rates, viz: Imperial, Gunpowder and Gorree, 37 cents; Hyson and Young Hyson, 27 cents; Hyson Skin, 20 cents; Souchong, 18 cents; and Bohea, 6 cents per pound.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That tea and coffee which shall be hereafter put into the Custom House Stores, under the bond of the importer, and which shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the Customs, on the 31st day of December 1830, and on the 31st day of December, 1831, respectively, shall be subjected to no higher duty than if the same were imported respectively, after the said 31st day of December, 1830, and the 31st day of December, 1831. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or postpone the time when the duty on the said tea and coffee shall be payable.

We are glad that the Committee of Ways and Means have paid a just tribute to the memory of Mr. Lowndes, by appealing to his predictions, which are now verified as to the convalescence of the currency. The American people ought not to forget in this matter, the services of another eminent statesman, who still holds a lofty rank in national councils;—we allude to the Vice President, Mr. Calhoun, who so ably exerted himself, and with so much effect, for the establishment of that order of things which experience has proved to be the best and wholly adequate. It is rumoured, or surmised, or feigned, that Mr. Calhoun has sympathies, and even concert, with the *nullifying* party, and the restricting or paralysing interpreters of the Constitution on the subject of Internal Improvement. This we cannot believe. He knows,—from his deep and comprehensive survey of the general welfare, and his zeal for the cause of liberty and human prosperity in general,—that the Union—the supremacy of the Union—is inestimable, even to South Carolina under all her real or imaginary grievances; and that one of the chief, natural, calculated and pregnant advantages of our federal and national system, is the application of our common resources of money and skill to the perfection of internal intercourse and security.—*Walsh.*

The certainties of Christianity.—Behold the heart-consoling, exhilarating, triumphant *certainties* of Christianity. "I *know* that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand in the latter day upon the earth." "In my flesh I shall see God, whom mine eyes shall behold and not another." "I am the resurrection and the life," saith the Lord, "whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Here is the true balm of Gilead—here is the healing cordial for every human wo.—*Hannah Moore.*

A Dog not to be depended on.—The politics of the State of New York, for the last fifteen years, are much like a dog we heard a man complaining of awhile ago. "Confound the cur!" said he, "there's no dependence at all to be placed upon him; would you believe it, the other day he barked at me and bit another man."

Norfolk, April 28.

Bolivar crowned Emperor.—A gentleman from Omoa, which place he left on the 22d March and arrived here yesterday, in the Schr. Charlotte, from Havana, informs, that previous to his departure from Omoa, information had reached there from Guyaquil, that BOLIVAR had been crowned *Emperor* of Colombia—the Coronation took place some time in November.—*Beacon.*

MONTGOMERY, (Alab.) April 16.—On the night of the 12th inst., Tuskina was taken at his residence, by Major Wager and his small band of troops. In a short time after he had been brought to the stand, lately known as Tripplett's, it is said there were collected upwards of *one thousand* Indians, generally armed. A rescue, probably, would have been attempted, but for the advice of an old King of a neighboring town, and Tuskina himself, who are understood to have told them, that they must not put their hands upon a white man. Major Wager with his prisoner, is on his way to this place. Tuskina and the head chiefs, are made to believe, by their advisers, that the whites only wait for a pretext to exterminate them, or force them to the relinquishment of their lands. This however, may make them more pacific; but they are mistaken—with unoffending Indians, we have nothing to do, but those who offend against the laws of the General or State Government, *must* and *will* be made to suffer such penalities as would, for similar offences, be inflicted on a white citizen.—*Journal.*

A Turk's thought on imprisonment for debt. A captain of a trading ship being not long since in the city of Constantinople, lodged in the House of a sea faring Turk. One day he observed to the Mussulman, that, in all his walks through the immense city of Constantinople and its suburbs, he had not seen any thing like a jail for imprisonment for debtors. Christian dog! (said the disciple of Mahomet) do you suppose that we are so debased as to copy the Nazarine policy? We take care to strip a debtor of all his property so far as it will go to pay his just debts; but there we leave him, we instantly turn him loose to begin the world again. The believers in our prophet are above shutting up their fellow men in cages in order to starve, persecute, and torment them. We make a distinction between man and rat. I have been in several of the Nazarine (Christian) cities, and never looked at a debtor's prison without horror, as a place where man is degraded to the condition of a rat!

Devaynes the Conjurer.—A respectable merchant who lived in Munthorpe, in Westmoreland, once invited Devayne to accompany him from Liverpool to his residence, during the shooting season, and they set out together on their journey on horseback, amusing themselves at every place where they alighted at the expense of the gaping country folks, who had never before seen any performance of the kind. While on their way they happened to stop and dine at Garstang, and as it was market day they promised themselves some diversion with the country folks assembled in the kitchen. Accordingly, after dinner, under the pretence of preferring the ample kitchen fire to that in the parlor, they took their seats amongst the venders of eggs and poultry, and a most whimsical scene followed. Devaynes began by offering the waiter a guinea to change it for his dinner bill; but lo! when the waiter arrived at the bar, the guinea was metamorphosed into a shilling, with which the poor fellow returned in great dismay. Devaynes once more appeared to deposit a guinea in his hand, and told him to hold it fast; but what was his astonishment on presenting the money to the landlord to find a half-penny instead of a guinea! The good people around were by this time as much surprised and terrified as the waiter; and, to heighten the effect, Devaynes, after swallowing glasses, pots, and a huge piece of gammon of bacon called for Boots to bring him a pair of slippers, in which he bolted down after the rest. The astonishment and consternation of the market-folks were now indescribable, and Devaynes, as a climax, fixing his eyes in a strange manner upon his friend complained of a dreadful pain in the stomach. His friend asked him if he had been eating any thing that disagreed with him; to which Devaynes replied, "I don't know, except it be that little child which you know I swallowed last night for supper: I forgot to take off its shoes, and it is kicking me like fury." There was no standing this. All the company rose pell-mell, and rushed to the door, convinced now, as they had already suspected, that the dark man was no other than the devil himself. The best of the joke, however, remains to be told. The merchant's horse, when it felt the spur, was in the habit of cocking up his tail, a circumstance which had not escaped Devaynes, who was constantly on the watch for whimsical incidents. Having in vain pressed the landlady to receive the amount of the reckoning, he and his frind mounted their horses to proceed on their journey. By this time the report of what had passed in the kitchen, not forgetting the swallowing of the child, had been noised all over the place, and all the market people had assembled round the inn door to see the cannibal quit the village. Having given the cue to his friend, who preceded him a few yards, he roared out, "Nag, cock your tail!" which word of command, the beast, 'by the heels admonished,' instantly obeyed, and the travellers trotted out of town highly diverted at an adventure which almost terrified to death the simple country folks, who thanked Heaven that they had at length got fairly rid of the devil, for such they were firmly persuaded he must be who could swallow a child and make a horse cock his tail at the word of command.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Bank of the United States.—The U. S. Telegraph states that Mr. McDuffie's Report will *not* "put an end to the crusade against this Bank."

"The Bank has money, it remarks, and it has purchased presses. It is gradually extending its power, by planting its agents in the shape of Bank Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors, in the several States, and it must be put down, if at all, by the sovereign people. Believing that the act which renews the charter, will put an end to civil liberty, we shall not hesitate to do our duty. The opposition to the Bank will not cease."

We are sorry to learn from the Telegraph that Presses can be "purchased:" we had thought that this was a heresy of the U. S. Senate; but coming from the orthodox source of the Telegraph it must be so—and being so, we are constrained to admit that the Senate may have done the proper thing in ousting our respected friend and quondam brother, Isaac the Second.

But it is still more distressing to hear from the Telegraph that the Bank, if its charter is renewed, will put an end to our civil liberties. As an evidence that the "sovereign people," have full faith in this gloomy prediction, we find the stock of the Bank mounting up—up—up—till it has reached 128¼. The Telegraph may write the Bank up, by its "opposition," but can't write it down, unless the people choose to believe the Telegraph rather than their own eyes, as Fondlewife, in the play, did the fictions of his *faithful* rib.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A precious fellow.—The same *Isaac Hill*, whose triumphant shout when Gen. Jackson was elected, we have already mentioned, entertained and wrote, in 1824, in his own paper, the following opinion of the President's fitness, or rather unfitness for his present high station: "*General Jackson is no more fit for a President, than H—ll is for a powder house.*" Is it wonderful the Senate rejected, so indignantly, his appointment to office?—*Augusta Courier.*

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

We understand that Miss Frances Wright arrived yesterday in this city from Port au Prince, in the brig Enterprize. She succeeded, we are told, in establishing her colored people much to her own satisfaction and theirs. They are furnished with lands belonging to the Governor, with houses, tools and money, free of charge or rent, where they may remain for five, six or seven years, enjoying the whole produce of their labor and then have their choice of the government lands, on which to settle permanently. Miss Wright was received and treated in the most friendly manner possible by the authorities and the people.

THE SEVEN SLEEPING CHRISTIANS.

An Eastern Tale.

In a volume of sermons, by Bishop Heber, just published he introduces one of the discourses with this story, for the purpose of calling attention to the great concerns of eternity and of practical religion. His text is, 2 Cor. iv, 18, "We look not at the things which are seen but at the things which are not seen."

"There is an ancient fable told by the Greek and Roman Churches—which, fable as it is, may for its beauty and singularity well deserve to be remembered—that in one of the earliest persecutions to which the Christian world was exposed, seven Christian youths sought concealment in a lonely cave, and there, by God's appointment, fell into a deep and death-like slumber. They slept, the legend runs, two hundred years, till the greater part of mankind had received the faith of the Gospel, and that Church, which they had left a poor and afflicted orphan, had 'kings for her nursing fathers, and queens for her nursing mothers.' They then at length awoke, and entering into their native Ephesus, so altered now that its streets were altogether unknown to them, they cautiously inquired if there were any Christians in that city? 'Christians!' was the answer, 'we are all Christians here!' and they heard with thankful joy the change which, since they left the world, had taken place in the opinions of its inhabitants. On one side, they were shown a stately fabric, adorned with a gilded cross, and dedicated, as they were told, to the worship of their crucified Master; on another, schools for the public exposition of those gospels, of which, so short a time before, the bare profession was proscribed and deadly. But no fear was now to be entertained of those miseries which had encircled the cradle of Christianity; no danger now of the rack, the lions, or the sword; the emperor and his prefects held the same faith with themselves, and all the wealth of the east, and all the valour and authority of the western world, were exerted to protect and endow the professors and the teachers of their religion.

"But joyful as these tidings must at first have been, their further inquiries are said to have met with answers which very deeply surprised and pained them. They learned that the greater part of those, who called themselves by the name of Christ, were strangely regardless of the blessings which Christ had bestowed, and of the obligations which he had laid on his followers. They found that as the world had become Christian, Christianity itself had become worldly; and, wearied and sorrowful, they besought of God to lay them down asleep again, crying out to those who followed them, You have shown us many heathens who have given up their old idolatry, without gaining any thing better in its room; many who are of no religion at all; and many with whom the religion of Christ is no more than a cloak of licentiousness; but where, where are the Christians? And thus they returned to their cave; and there God had compassion on them, releasing them once for all, from that world for whose reproof their days had been lengthened, and removing their souls to the society of their ancient friends and pastors, the martyrs and saints of an earlier and a better generation."

On Wednesday last, at Concord, N. H. a gentleman recovered a verdict of $700, against the proprietors of the Southern line of stages, for bodily injury sustained by him owing to the carelessness of one of the drivers. The plaintiff in the case had one of his arms badly fractured.

Devil Lake.—This lake, situated so far in the interior, in the midst of a savage population and remote from all large water courses, has been visited by few white men, and by those only who have gone there for the purpose of Indian trade. It is about 200 miles S. W. from Pembina, one of the settlements made by Lord Selkirk, a little North of West of the grand fork of Red River, and about 250 miles from the source of St. Peters River. Devil Lake is 15 miles long and from two to five miles in width, containing many islands, on one of which, a trading post was established, last summer, by the American Fur Company. There are a few scattered trees on the borders of the lake, but the Islands are well timbered. It abounds with fish, such as cat-fish, pike, &c. The water is very brackish, having a cathartic effect upon those unaccustomed to its use, and becoming, in the summer season unfit for drink. Another peculiar circumstance respecting this lake is, that it has neither inlet nor outlet. About two miles from the lake shore, on the south, is a high mound, rising o the height of 200 feet above the surface of the lake, called by the Indians the *Devil's Heart*. The country in this region is one immense prairie, containing only a few groves, or as they are more commonly termed, *Islands* of timber, many miles asunder. The Assiniboins live to the North of Devil Lake, and the Darcotas, or Sioux to the South, on the head waters of the St. Peters, and some of the tributary branches of the Missouri river. The country abounds with Buffalo and Elk, the former roaming over the immense plain in herds of thousands together, furnishing the Indians not only food, but clothing, houses and fuel.

It is well known, that the Buffalo when running in herds pursue their course, regardless of rivers, swamps, lakes, or, in fact, of any thing else. The Indians believe that when they cross Devil Lake, at a peculiar point, they sink, never more to rise.

How Scholars are Made.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets, have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God, the master of his own fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it will most certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must, therefore in an important sense, educate himself. His book and teacher are but *helps;* the *work* is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an act of emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or has read most, who can do this; such an one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity: the greatest of all the warriers that went to the siege of Troy, had not the preeminence because nature had given him strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because *self discipline* had taught him *how to bend it.*

[*D. Webster.*

The first edition of the Bible in America.—In the time of the revolutionary war the continential congress perceiving that the suppression of the commercial intercourse with Great Britain must produce a great want of the Holy Scriptures in the United States, desired Mr. Robert Aikin, of Philadelphia, to publish an edition of the Bible. This work, at that time great and difficult, was performed under the inspection of a committee of congress, in the year 1781: a good edition was executed, strictly without note or comment, revised and approved by the chaplains, recommended by that body under the well known venerable signature of Charles Thompson, sec'ry. This was the first English Bible, and the second of any description, printed in America. Mr. Eliot's Indian Bible was printed in Massachusetts about the middle of the preceding century.

Rose leaf Cutter.—The mokish legends tells us that St. Francis Xavier, walking one day in a garden, and seeing an insect of the *mantis* genius moving along in its solemn way, holding up his two fore legs as in the act of devotion, desired it to sing the praises of God. The legend adds that the saint immediately heard the insect carol a fine canticle with a loud emphasis. We want no miraculous voice to record the wonders of the Almighty hand, when we regard the insect world. The little rose leaf cutter, pursuing her work with the nicest mathematical art—using no artificial instrument to form her ovals and circles—knowing that the elastic property of the leaves will retain them in their position—making her nest of equal strength throughout, by the most rational adjustment for each distinct part—demands from us something more than mere wonder; for such an exercise of an indistinctive ingenuity at once directs our admiration to the great Contriver who has so admirably proportioned her knowledge to her necessities.

Sir Isaac Newton, though so deep in Algebra and Fluxions, could not readily make out a common account; and when he was Master of the Mint, used to get somebody to make up his accounts for him.

Intelligence has been received in England from Capt. Ross, who had reached the 67th degree of North latitude.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1830.

Counterfeiters.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a jaunt to South Carolina informs us that a gang of Counterfeiters (14 in number) had been detected in Lexington District in that State—that suspicion having fallen upon one of them he was apprehended and imprisoned; when another of the party voluntarily revealed the names, and that of the whole. We presume the particulars will shortly be made known.

The Richmond Whig states that the returns of the votes for and against the new Constitution proposed to the people of the State, (some of them incomplete) from 68 of the 100 counties and towns in the State, give in aggregate af 16,929 votes for adopting the new Constitution, and 7,538 for rejecting it.

The Columbus (Geo.) *Enquirer*, of the 23d ult. states that the body of a man, who had been evidently murdered, was found on the 20th ult. in Randolph county, on the Hitchitee Creek. He was of ordinary size, very dark hair, and had on a blue satinett coatee. Nothing was found in his pockets, which had evidently been robbed. A cream-colored horse was found in the neighborhood, supposed to belong to the murdered man. Some Indians have been apprehended at Fort Mitchell, suspected of the crime—a quantity of money was found in their possession, and a note of hand for $20. given by Mr. Solomon Wall to N. E. Mayo.

The same paper contains a letter dated 10th April, to the President of the United States, signed by 11 Chiefs and Head men of the Creek Nation, praying to be protected in their present situation, and objecting to emigration beyond the Mississippi.

The above puts an end to all doubt, that the person murdered is not the gentleman who left here some months since.]—*Observer.*

Newbern, May 1.

We learn that the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, in pursuance of a requisition for that purpose, had a meeting on Thursday the 15th April, which was continued by adjournment until Saturday the 17th. Duncan Cameron Esq. presided as Chairman, and John Burgwyn Esq. acted as Secretary to the meeting. The Stockholders agreed to accept the restricted extension of Charter offered by the Legislature at their last session; but determined to refer the question of fixing the price at which stock might be received in payment of debts, to an adjourned meeting which is to take place on the 4th June next.—*Spectator.*

It is proper to state, that the steam boat Petersburg has for the present suspended her trips between this place and Elizabeth City. Arrangements are making, and with every prospect of success, to run a line of Stages to Fayetteville: when this is accomplished, the Petersburg (or a boat with a more powerful engine) will resume her rout.—*Ib.*

Rhode Island.—The election in this State has resulted in the re-election of Gov. Fenner, and, it is said, of the Jackson ticket for Senators, by a majority of several hundred. The official returns are not yet received.

The Common Council of the city of Boston, have voted an appropriation of *fifty-two thousand dollars* for salaries to the instructors of public schools in that city for the current year.

The New York Daily Advertiser, every way disinterested in the opinion, speaks of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, upon the National Currency, in the following terms:

"This Report contains the most satisfactory evidence of Mr. McDuffie's talents, and of his political integrity. Although on various subjects, it is not improbable that we should differ from him, of his bold and manly spirit, his uprightness according to the views which he entertains, and of his independence, there cannot be any difference of opinion among disinterested people."

From the Western Carolinian.

The Bible Cause.—Our readers are already apprised of the very flattering success which has attended the Agency of the Rev. Mr. Gould, who is acting under the auspices of the American Bible Society, in forming Auxiliary Societies, and in raising funds for the purpose of supplying every destitute family in the State with a copy of the blessed volume of inspiration. In almost every county he has visited, funds have either been raised or measures adopted, which will insure the speedy accomplishment of the great and benevolent design of the parent society. Many instances of Christian liberality have been acknowledged by Mr. Gould: a recent act of munificent philanthropy on the part of a Lodge of Free Masons, at Greensborough, in this state, we have been desired to notice; and we most cheerfully comply with the request. The following are the resolutions passed by the lodge:

Resolved, That the Chorazin Chapter, No. 13, of Royal Arch Masons, do make a Donation of Twenty Dollars to the Guilford Bible Society, to be used exclusively for supplying families in the County, which are destitute of the Bible.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Chapter remit the above amount to the Treasurer of the Guilford Bible Society, with a copy of these resolutions. Copy from the Minutes.

Prudent forethought.—In an old Connecticut Journal is the following notice:

"Whereas atparticular times I may importune my friends and others, to let me have liquor they are hereby forbid letting me have liquor of any description, on any account, or pretence whatever; for if they do, I will positively prosecute them, notwithstanding any promise I may make to them, to the contrary, at the time they let me have it.

WM. SPENCE.

Another Military Academy.—A Literary, scientific and military school, under the immediate superintendence of T. B. Ransom, Esq. will go into operation, at Fayetteville, on the first of next month. Capt. Partridge is a member of the Board of visitors, and will frequently deliver lectures, at the Academy, upon different subjects.

We have always entertained a high opinion of this system of education—a system calculated, not only to make the "citizen-soldier," but the refined gentleman, the scholar and the man of business; and we are pleased to see this, the second institution of the kind, established in our State.

We are acquainted with cadets belonging to the Oxford Military School, and can testify, with pleasure, both as it regards their progress in literature, science, and their improvement in that easy, manly, but unassuming deportment, so much admired, and so often neglected, in the young students.

Halifax Advocate.

Halifax, April 29, 1830.

The Spring term of the Superior Court for this County, was held last week—Judge Martin presided. Tuesday was assigned for the trial of Cordy Drew, upon an Indictment for murder; but in consequence of the absence of a witness material for the defence, it was continued, and the prisoner remanded, to stand his trial at the next term—Several cases of minor importance on the State Docket, were then disposed of. On Wednesday the Court was occupied in the trial of Wm. S. Powell, charged with the murder of John Hill.—It appeared, in evidence, that Hill was a very rash, turbulent man—that he had several times, when in a violent passion, shot his horses, cattle and other stock, and that he had made serious threats against Powell. On the evening of his decease, accompanied by his brother-in-law, he went, a little after dusk, to the plantation of Powell, entered his kitchen and attempted to tie a negro, who had formerly been in his possession and had run-away from him, but who was at that time placed in the care of Powell, by the owner. The prisoner, aroused by the cries of the negro, repaired to the kitchen, where he found Hill attempting to subdue her and calling for his knife to cut her throat, or cut her loose as she was biting him.—Hill was ordered off, but refused to go—the prisoner then left the kitchen and in a few minutes returning with his gun, shot Hill dead on the spot—verdict of the Jury, manslaughter, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars.—Thursday. Pink Dicken, was tried for the murder of Harris Dicken.—The deceased came to the house of the prisoner and commenced abusing him, whereupon the prisoner seized an axe, intending to strike with the helve; but whilst in the act of giving the blow, a person standing behind him seized the uplifted helve and thereby caused the stroke to be made in a different direction and with the axe, which fractured the skull and produced death.—The Jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was branded in the brawn of the left hand with the letter M.—*Adv.*

From the Halifax (N. S.) Journal.

Boundary Question.—The King of the Netherlands will commence the duties of his office as Mediator for settling the great Boundary Question between the U. States and Great Britain, on the 2d of April, and he makes his award in three months. All the British and American documents have been received at the Hague.

West Point.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Secretary to Mr. Hewit, dated West Point, N. Y. 25th March, 1830:

"I have the happiness to inform you, that a Temperance Society has been successfully established in this place, bearing the name of the "West Point Temperance Society," auxiliary to the American Temperance Society. The Society now consists of 94 members, embracing almost all the detachment of U. States Troops stationed at this place, and most of the mechanics and laborers."—*Jour. of Humanity.*

Disaster.—About 3 o'clock on Friday the 9th ultimo, the house of Mrs. Rachel Millis, widow of Edward Millis deceased, took fire, from some cause unknown, and was eveloped in flames before the neighbors discovered it. The unfortunate old lady (about 80 years of age) was entirely consumed! It is known that she sometimes drank to intoxication; she had procured a bottle of spirits the day previous to the disaster; and it is thought the fire caught to her clothes, and was thence communicated to the building while she was in the helpless state of intoxication! We say not this to slander the dead but to admonish the living.

Greensboro' Patriot.

In March, 1829, we were requested by the attending physician to kill some birds for a sick member of the family. We took our rifle (carrying about 120 to the pound) and loaded it *moderately* with *mustard seed shot*, for the purpose of saving the bodies of the birds—knowing that we were not able, one time in three, to "head" them with a bullet. The first fire, four inches of the barrel on the side of, and embracing the touch-hole, was bursted off. The barrel fell to the ground, leaving us in the peaceable possession of the britch; the front part of the stock having been blown away, and the guard regularly bent around our left hand—(we shoot "cross-fire," which in this case made our danger the greater—) The lock has never been found. On examination it was discovered, that the shot were about one third of the way up the barrel, and so firmly bruised together and transfixed, that they could not be dislodged by an iron ram-rod and hammer. We received no injury, except the pain which arose from the insertion of one particle of powder in the left eye-lid, and a shock similar to that which we once felt when within 50 feet of a tree struck by lightning. We have come to the conclusion that is dangerous to shoot shot out of a rifle. And as for ourselves, we have to say, that the next time we shoot shot, particularly small shot, from a rifle, it will be in the field of battle when our bullets are exhausted.—*Yorkville Advocate.*

We are informed that a man has been apprehended in Taunton, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. White, of Salem. He has been fully committed to take his trial before the Supreme Court next week.—*Prov. Jour.*

New Banks.—Nine new Banks were chartered at the recent session of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Mr. Caldwell of the American Theatre, New Orleans, has offered a prize of three hundred dollars for the best five act Comedy that shall be transmitted to that Theatre before the 1st Jan. 1831.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be perceived that a Non-suit has been entered in a case brought by John Williamson to dispossess the occupants of certain houses in Upper Hamburg. Mr. Williamson was the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, some two or three years since, and Mr. Shultz was, we presume, the real defendant in the cases.

Pendleton Messenger, April 21.

The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, has declared a dividend of FIFTY per cent. This is thought to be the largest dividend ever declared in the United States.

The Richmond Enquirer published a week or two since, a letter purporting to be written by the Right Rev. Bishop England to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. the recently elected Irish Member of Parliament. We doubted the genuineness of this letter, upon first reading it in the Enquirer; especially as it was communicated to that paper anonymously, but as it is copied into the Charleston Mercury without contradiction, it is of course to be considered authentic. This letter takes O'Connell very severely, but very justly to task for his late attack upon the character of General Washington and the Slave holding States, and closes with these spirited remarks:

Camden Journal.

"I shall make no parade of my love of liberty, nor send you homilies upon my humanity. But whilst with every Carolinian that I know, I lament an evil which Britain has superinduced, and which we cannot at once remedy, I deny your right to interfere; and I pray you might succeed in raising the ruined population of Ireland to the level of the comforts of the Carolina slave. Should you live to behold this result of your labors, you will have accomplished more than is expected by

JOHN, Bishop of Charleston."

It appears that at least 3,805,229 bushels of salt are manufactured in the United States, per annum; if the returns were complete, it would probably increase the amount to more than 4,000,000. The average price at the works is about 45 cents per bushel: at which rate 4,000,000 bushels would produce $1,800,000. The amount imported from abroad in 1828, was 4,274,051 bushels; of which was exported, 26,171. Balance remaining for consumption 4,247,880 bushels. The quality of salt manufactured in the country is nearly or quite equal to that imported from abroad.

Capital Conviction.—We mentioned some time since that one Dr. Cleveland, a man with a family, had been arrested in Orleans County, Vt. charged with the murder of a female, with whom he had an improper connection; to conceal the shameful effects of which, he had given her certain drugs to procure abortion, or something worse. The Montpelier Watchman, states that the trial came on last week at the session of the County Court. The jury brought in a verdict of *guilty*, after being out about an hour. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed on the last Friday of October next.—*Bost. Patriot.*

FROM THE EDGEFIELD (S. C.) HIVE.

We select for the amusement of our political readers, from our Editorial correspondence, the following anecdote with its application:

"Many of our political writers and debaters remind me of the Irishman's letter. Pat had been some twelve months in America, when he became desirous of writing to his mother in Ireland something of his prospects here. Being unable to use the pen himself, his employer kindly undertook to write for him: after mentioning his safe arrival, &c. Pat desired that his mother should be informed that he had meat to his bread once almost every day.—The writer looked at him with surprise—repeating 'once a day'! Why you have it three times every day or it is your own fault, as meat is on the table at every meal. "O"! says Pat, "that is very true; but if you put it down three times every day she wont believe one word in the letter."

Now if our public writers and debaters would adopt the policy of Pat. and put down nothing more than there is a probability of the People's believing, their chance of success would brighten; but when they say we are thrice ground in the political of oppression—that we pay two thirds of the public revenue—that every man who makes three bags of cotton is compelled to give two of them to his masters to purchase the privilege of appropriating the third to his own use—that we ought to pull down our present political fabric and erect a new one without first counting the cost, and that, in fine, we must resist unto blood!—when such things are stated, people "*will not believe one word that is put down in the letter.*"

Mr. Chilton.—The Boston Bulletin, in speaking of Mr. Chilton's seceding from the support of the present administration, which it terms a "somerset," heads the article with the following extract from Mother Goose's Melodies:

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jump'd into a brier bush,
And tore out both his eyes."

Now this might have been perfectly applicable to the case when he joined the heroites, and made a leap into the Jackson bramble; but Mr. Chilton, it seems, has received his sight again, and the Bulletin, since it is so partial to Mother Goose, to have been honest, ought to have quoted the whole stanza; it would have been applicable to the *whole case.*

"But when he found his eyes were out,
With all his might and main
He jump'd into another hedge,
And tore them in again."—*Hartford Mercury.*

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Those Senators whose terms expire in 1831, are Messrs. Woodbery, Wiley, Chase, Sandford, Marks, Chambers, Iredell, William Smith, Forsyth, Burnett, Johnson, Hendricks, Kane, M'Kinley, Barton, and Rowan—16.

In 1833, Messrs. Holmes, Webster, Foot, Robbins, Seymour, Dudley, Dickinson, Barnard, Naudain, Sam'l. Smith, Tyler, Grundy, Noble, Ellis, Benton, and Ruggles—16.

In 1835, Messrs. Sprague, Bell, Sillsbee, Knight, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Tazewell, Brown, Hayne, Troup, White, Livingston, Adams, M'Lean, King, and Bibb—16.—*Prov. D. Adv.*

The revised statutes of New York require that a roller, instead of a square edge, shall be used in striking grain that is measured in a half bushel or other measure. The square edge, it is said, will draw off a pint of corn or three gills of oats, below the even surface, while the round makes it exactly level.

The Woman who went abroad.—A lady in the State of Connecticut, who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the Society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill and sent her husband in great haste for the physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming, 'My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?'

Ugliness.—A lounger at a tavern, seeing a gentleman ride up to the door, rose and accosted him; "stranger, don't your face ache?" "No, why do you ask that question?" "It looked so ugly, I thought it must hurt you."

A Buffalo (N. Y.) paper says—An acquaintance upon whose statement we place full reliance, has given us a description of a most singular Calf, which he examined in this county last week. The animal was literally *inside out*; the legs, feet, tail and hair being *within the skin*, and the heart, liver, and intestines, *occupying the outer surface of the body.*—WHEW!

The Boston Palladium, of the 20th inst. says, "but one Salmon has been in Market, and that sold at the price of two cows.

A country paper giving an account of a recent fire, states, with great grief, that the wife of the gentleman whose house was burned, had perished in the flames; and adds: "it is, however, some consolation to know, that he was insured to the full amount of his loss." The gentleman, it is presumed, was insured at the Phœnix, and a new wife will spring up from the ashes of the old one.

MARRIED,

In Bladen County, on Thursday the 22d of April, by Arthur Moore, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM M. NEWBERRY of this county, to Miss ELIZA WILKINSON.

In Wilmington on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Cairnes, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON DAVIS to Miss MARGARET Y. ANDERSON, daughter of Alexander Anderson, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 3, Steam Boat Co's Lighter Pea House, with the following goods, received from Steam Boat Henrietta, below Elizabeth. 164 Boxes, Bales and Trunks, 24 hhds. and casks Sundries, 5 Crates Ware, 70 bbls. Sundries, 56 bags do., 90 kegs do., 43 bundles do., 459 pieces Castings, 25 Ploughs, &c. &c. to Willkings & Co., Jas. Kyle, H. L. Jones, Nott & Starr, W. McIntyre, L. Brown, Kyle & Dailey, J. C. Fenn, Mrs. E. McIntyre, Duncan McRae, R. Cochran, John Lippitt, Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville. Myers & Leake, T. Y. Howze, Wadesborough. Thos. Steel, Thos. Steele & Co., F. J. Leake, F. T. & J. P. Leake, R. R. Thomas & Co., Richmond County. T. Thompson, G. Womack. W. Bowen, N. Hill, Pittsborough. R. & S. Marsh, Underwood, Marsh, & Co., Chatham County. J. Murphey, Salisbury. Cowles, Porter, & Co., Surry County.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to April 28, Brigs James Lawrence from Charleston, President Manning from New York, Flamingo from Martinique. Schooner Hussar from Charleston, Lady of the Lake from do., Betsey from do.

CLEARED, Brigs Crusader for Matanzas, Carryall for Hondubras, New Hanover, for New York. Sloop Virginius for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 a 9 50. Bagging, 1 yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60a 65. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Writing Academy.

D. EASTON proposes to instruct in a swift mercantile hand, written *without ruling*, and also in making *pens*. Testimonials respecting his qualifications may be seen at the Lafayette Hotel; where his terms will be made known.

Fayetteville, May 6. 1wp.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY, Spring Term, 1830

Stephen B. Munn, vs. Hervey Law, Gurdon Robbins, and John Culpeper. } ORIGINAL BILL, to Foreclose a Mortgage.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Gurdon Robbins, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Robbins appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

A true copy from the Minutes.

JNO. CHRISTAIN, C. & M. E.

Lawrenceville, May 1, 1830. 74 6w.

Fancy Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he is now receiving his Spring assortment of *American, British, French, Italian* and *Swiss* FANCY

DRY GOODS,

All patterns of the newest style, and imported for the Spring of 1830, which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

H. L. JONES.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74-tf.

Commission Store.

THE Subscriber has lately removed to his former Stand on Hay Street, a few doors west of the U. States Bank and Lafayette Hotel, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Merchandize or Produce for sale, to receive orders to make purchases, or to do any other Commission Business that may be entrusted to his charge; in all which he will endeavor to give satisfaction.

He intends keeping a general supply of the best

GROCERIES,

Including the choicest LIQUORS, &c.

DUNCAN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1830. 74 6w3w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, dec'd, vs. Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

James Thomas, vs. Michael McKay, } ATTACHMENT. Levied on 120 acres of Land, as the property of Defendant.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael McKay, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael McKay appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, vs. The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber on Sunday night last, a light coloured bay *GELDING*, about five years old, five feet and a half high, trots, paces, and canters, works well in the plough, but badly in the wagon, has a scrape on his back, which cannot be seen when saddled, has a small star on his forehead, one of his hind feet white, remarkably straight long ears, full of life, and when rode, frequently throws his head up. Any person returning said horse to me at my seat near Clarendon Bridge, shall be handsomely rewarded—and if stolen, a reward of Ten Dollars will be given on conviction of the thief.

WM. LORD.

May 6, 1830. 74 tf.

☞ONCE MORE.

PHILADELPHIA

Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 7.

Draws on Saturday the 8th.

30,000 DOLLARS,

$10,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000.

54 Number Lottery—8 drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

	30,000	DOLLARS,
	10,000	DOLLARS,
	5,000	DOLLARS,
	4,000	DOLLARS,
	3,000	DOLLARS,
	2,452	DOLLARS,
5 Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5 do	800	DOLLARS,
10 do	500	DOLLARS,
10 do	400	DOLLARS,

Besides many of 300's, 200's, 100's, &c.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50,

For sale in a great variety of Lucky Numbers at

B. W. Hewson's

LUCKY OFFICE, PETERSBURG, Va.

ANOTHER PRIZE SOLD Nos. 41, 54, 56.

Drawing of the Great Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 9.

56, 31, 30, 41, 2, 54, 5, 7, 39.

30, 31, 56, the grand Capital of 40,000 Dollars.

41, 54, 56, capital prize sold here, and the cash paid immediately.

Petersburg, April 30.

Blanks for sale.

For Sale,

A Likely *NEGRO FELLOW*. Inquire at this office.

April 29. 73-2w.

To Rent.

Will be rented, on Friday the 14th day of May next, by Public Auction, at the Town-house in Fayetteville, that commodious Dwelling *HOUSE* in the Grove on Dick street, belonging to the Estate of Duncan McLeran, deceased, at present occupied by Messrs. Horton & Hutton.

W. F. STRANGE.

April 7. 73-3w.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE* and *LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to day is postponed until Tuesday the 25th day of May next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

April 20, 1830. 73-ts.

30,000 Lbs choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

April 29, 1830. 73-tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827 and 1828, besides the costs of advertising; listed as the property of Thomas Davis:—

970 acres on Rockfish and Jumping Gully.
100 Falls of Rockfish
3,000 Big and Little Rockfish.
180 Rockfish Mills. Taxes $31,75.

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*
By D. GILLIS, *D. S.*

April 29, 1830. 73-ts

☞Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Cape Fear Navigation Company by bond, note or book account, are hereby notified, that unless satisfaction in full is made to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, that suits will positively be instituted indiscriminately. JOHN CRUSOE, *Treasurer.*

Fayetteville, April 5, 1830. 70-4w.

N. B Boat Owners are hereby notified, that the provisions of the Charter respecting the collection of the Tolls will be strictly enforced against all such who fail to comply with the above requisition.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

Money Lost.

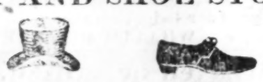
ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $30, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.



Joseph O. Hoyt,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAS just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with his former stock, makes his assortment of both very complete. Among his Stock are the following articles:

general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY A. PARDEE,

Respectfully announces that he has leased the above named Hotel, which is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved and well furnished. The public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private families, are airy and pleasantly arranged.—

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers and Families in private convevance. His Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, with moderate charges.—As his whole attention will be exclusively devoted to the comfort of his customers, he flatters himself that a liberal public will aid him with their patronage.

Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, attached to the Establishment.

April 8, 1830 70tf.

EXCHANGE,

NORFOLK, VA.

Situated on Main Street, the most spacious & beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment.

STABLES and *CARRIAGE HOUSES* with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentleman and [illegible]

All the Stages

will start from this House, and a General Office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for the North and South will start

The convenience, beauty and accommodation of this Establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of Guests and Visiters. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the North, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,

Late Proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia.

Norfolk, March 16. 68 9w.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Levina Hines } Petition for dower.
To
The Court. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Civil Croom, and her husband Charles Croom, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, giving notice to the said Civil and Charles Croom, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

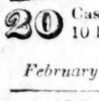
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.



Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 56-6m

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Frederick Ezzle and others, Heirs at Law of Benjamin Ezzle, deceased, *Vs.* The Real Estate of said dec. } Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley and Sarah Rackley his Wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, giving notice to the said Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley, and Sarah Rackley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D., 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia. Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-8 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & tig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted.
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tray, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and convenient to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Hamburg and Petersburg Stages, daily

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are now calculated to deceive and mislead the Public and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your letter this date, and have in reply to say, that we continue the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turbo

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorized Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH.
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg

R. W. LATIMER.
Proprietor Wilmington

D. A. DAVIS
Agent Western

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Sheet Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—6tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 65tf